

Institut royal des Sciences
naturelles de Belgique

BULLETIN

Tome XXVI, n° 50.

Bruxelles, novembre 1950.

Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut
voor Natuurwetenschappen

MEDEDELINGEN

Deel XXVI, n° 50.

Brussel, November 1950.

FAUNA ÆTHIOPICA III.

103. Contribution to the morphology
and taxonomy of the *Scolytoidea*,

by Karl E. SCHEDL (Lienz).

Several large collections of *Scolytidae* and *Platypodidae* originating from Africa, mainly from the Central Region, were sent to me during the last year. The largest lot I received by the courtesy of the Musée du Congo Belge in Tervuren, the second in size by Prof. R. MAYNÉ of the Institut Agronomique de l'Etat, Gembloux and smaller ones from the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, the Entomological Section, Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo (Dr. PRIESNER), and the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar (Mr. A. VILLIERS). The determination of this vast material, comprising several thousand specimens, gives the opportunity to produce records showing a great part of the fauna of Belgian Congo and some very interesting records from other parts of Africa. At the same time it was possible to clear up some doubtful species and draw up the descriptions of several new ones. In the results given below I also include some records of material of the British Museum in London and from several other sources.

ERRATA CORRIGENDA

Genus *Pseudodiamerus* EGGERS.

The original description of this genus (Stylops, II, 1933, p. 18) needs to be revised as the antennal club is not compact as this was stated by EGGERS, but strongly ellipsoid in shape and with two fine sutures dividing the club into three distinct segments.

Genus *Metahylesinus* EGGERS.

The genus described as *Pseudohylesinus* in Ent. Bl, 15, 1919, p. 234 has not a four jointed antennal funicle as stated by EGGERS but the funiculus is clearly divided into seven joints. Examinations have been made from specimens determined by EGGERS himself and apparently belonging to the type series.

Genus *Ozophagus* EGGERS = *Polygraphus* ERICHSON.

Ozophagus EGGERS, Ent. Bl., 15, 1919, p. 234, was mainly described for having the eyes not divided into two separate halves as this is the case in the European species of the genus *Polygraphus* ERICHSON.

In checking over the African species of this genus I notice quite a variation concerning the shape of the eyes; while some species have the eyes actually divided into two separate halves, others like *Polygraphus congonus* EGGERS have the eyes very deeply emarginate and there are also some intermediate forms in which it is difficult to say whether they are still emarginate or truly bipartite. The genus *Ozophagus* therefore seems to have no actual significance and has to be withdrawn.

Genus *Neocryphalus* EGGERS = *Lepericinus* HINTON.

The antennal club of the genotype of *Neocryphalus* EGGERS has been examined under the mikroskop. It shows all the main characters of *Lepicerinus* HINTON (*Cryphalomorphus* SCHAU-FUSS, *Ernoporides* HOPKINS, *Letznerella* REITTER and *Lepicerus* EICHHOFF. The genus has to be withdrawn.

GENERIC POSITION OF *CRYPHALINI*.

The examination of the antennæ of several species makes it necessary to revise the generic position. In the following list the kind of specimen examined is indicated in brackets.

- Stephanoderes attenuatus* EGGERS = *Miocryphalus* (Metatype).
Stephanoderes lineatus EGGERS = *Hypothenemus* (Metatype).
Stephanoderes subrestitus EGGERS = *Hypothenemus* (Cotype).
Stephanoderes subcylindricus EGGERS = *Hypothenemus* (Cotype).
Stephanoderes mulongensis EGGERS = *Hypothenemus* (Cotype).
Stephanoderes bambesanus EGGERS = *Hypothenemus* (Cotype).
Stephanoderes calensis EGGERS = *Hypothenemus* (Cotype).
Stephanoderes mkulumusius EGGERS = *Stephanopodius* (Cotype).
Stephanoderes perpunctatus EGGERS = Generic position correct (Cotype).

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

EGGERS, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. 22, 1932, p. 298, has compared his *Xyleborus ovatus* with *Xyleborus coartatus* giving the author of the latter species Blandf. instead of Samps.

SCHEDL, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. 34, 1941, p. 402, fourth line from below, *Xyleborus inobilis* m. should read *Xyleborus inoblitus* m.

NEW RECORDS.

INSTITUT ROYAL DES SCIENCES NATURELLES DE BELGIQUE.

(Belgian Congo only.)

Xyleborus principalis EICHHOFF.

Kivu : Mulungu, 1942, ex *Lantana salvifolia* JACK., ex *Milletia ferruginea* HOCHST. and ex *Sesbania* sp. (all coll. P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Xyleborus illepidus SCHEDL.

Kivu : Mulungu, 1942, dans *Albizia gummifera* (GMEL.) C. A. SM. (P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Platypus erichsoni CHAPUIS.

Mayumbe (A. COLLART). Palanga Dizi, 18-VIII-1928 (A. COLLART). Ngowo, 5-IV-1929 (R. P. J. MERTENS). Mpese, 5-VI-1937 (J. COOREMAN). Ngowa-Kwango, 1937, 3-II-1938, 15-XII-1938 (R. P. J. MERTENS). Mal Infernet, Estérelle, Agay, 12-V-1939 (G. F. DE WITTE). Bassin de la Luki, Kiobo, XI-1945 - XI-1946 (C. DONIS).

Platypus hintzi SCHAUFUSS.

Mayumbe (A. COLLART). Mayumbe, Kasamvu, 28-IX-1925 (A. COLLART). Ngowa-Kwango, 15-XII-1928 and 3-XI-1937 (R. P. J. MERTENS). Stanleyville, 23-VII-, 27 et 27-VIII, 10, 12 et 28-IX-1928, 1-10-XI-1929 (A. COLLART). Okondo, Buhunde, 8-IX-1929 (A. COLLART). Buhunde, de Biruwe à Matenda, 21-IX-1929 (A. COLLART). Faradje, Angodra, 17-II-1930 (A. COLLART). Faradje, IV-1930 (A. COLLART). Distr. Congo Ubangi, Kogbwa, 9-VII-1935 (G. SETTEMBRINO). Kwango : Mpese, 4-IV-1937 (J. COOREMAN). Lukolela, 1938 (R. MASSART). Elisabethville, 8-IV-1939 (H. J. BRÉDO). Ngowa, 11-V-1939 (R. P. J. MERTENS). Nizi, Forêt de Kawa, Lac Albert, 13-IV-1939 (A. COLLART).

Platypus solutus SCHEDL.

Musosa, X-1939 (H. J. BRÉDO). Kivu : Mulungu, 1942, dans *Rhus* sp., *Erythrina abyssinica* LAM., *Persca gratissima* GAERTN. and *Allophagus kivuensis* GTLG. (coll. P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Platypus (Stenoplatypus) angustatus STROHMEYER.

Mayumbe, Kimanga, 20-IX-1925 (A. COLLART). Kivu : Mulungu, 1942, dans *Allophagus kivuensis* GTLG., *Milletia ferruginea* HOCHST., *Erythrina abyssinica* LAM., *Sesbania* sp., *Adina rubrostipulata* H. SCH., and *Phœnix reclinata* JACK. (all coll. by P. C. LEFÈVRE).

Doliopygus chapuisi DUVIVIER.

Wenga, Ifomi (E. QUINEAUX). Stanleyville, 9-VIII-1928 (A. COLLART). Bambesa, 7-IX-1937 (J. VRYDAGH). Ngowa, 4-8-V-1939 (R. P. J. MERTENS). Elisabethville, 15-III-1938 (H. J. BRÉDO). Elisabethville, I-1939 (H. J. BRÉDO).

Doliopygus serratus STROHMEYER.

Lukolela, 1938 (R. MASSART). Elisabethville, 15-III-1939 (H. J. BRÉDO). Ngowa, 14-V-1939 (R. P. J. MERTENS). Elisabethville, II-1940 (H. J. BRÉDO). Elisabethville, 9-20-II-1940 (H. J. BRÉDO).

Doliopygus tenuis STROHMEYER.

Musosa, X-1939 (H. J. BRÉDO). Elisabethville, 21-22-II-1940, à la lumière (H. J. BRÉDO).

Doliopygus mimicus SCHEDL.

Elisabethville, 15-III-1949, à la lumière, 21-22-II-1940 (H. J. BRÉDO).

Taphrorychus bicolor BRULLÉ.

In *Quercus* sp. from Italy, 15-IX-1946 and from Turkey, 5-IX-1949.

Dryocætes autographus RATZEBURG.

In wood from Czechoslovakia.

Pityogenes chalcographus LINNÉ.

In wood from Norway.

Ips scindentatus BOERNER.

In wood from Cyprus (a very small specimen, measuring but only 3.1 mm).

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

Diamerus pulverulentus GERSTAECKER.

Gold Coast : Aburi, 17-IV-1911 (L. ARMSTRONG) (Commonw. Inst. Ent.).

Dacryostactus kolbei SCHAUFUSS.

S. W. Africa : Otavifontein, 21-XI-1933 (K. JORDAN) (Brit. Mus.).

Hypothenemus tuberculatus HAGEDORN.

Intercepted at Moshi, works on coffee samples, 7-XII-1934.
Sierra Leone : Njala, 1930, 1933, 1934 (E. HARGREAVES) (Brit. Mus.).

Hypothenemus calensis EGGERS.

Victoria See, Ukerewe Ins. (CONRAD's leg.).

Hypothenemus (Stephanoderes) subvestitus EGGERS.

Sierra Leone : Njala, 1936, in twigs of *Berria ammonilla* (E. HARGREAVES) (Brit. Mus.).

Hypothenemus pusillus EGGERS.

Sierra Leone : Njala, IX-1935, ex dead branch of *Ficus* sp. (E. HARGREAVES) (Brit. Mus.).

Stephanoderes lamuensis EGGERS.

Brit. Ost-Afrika : Voi, V-1907, 1830 Fuss (K. SCHAUER, S.V.).

Stephanoderes bananensis EGGERS.

Sierra Leone : Njala, ex *Bauhania tomentosa* (E. HARGREAVES) (Brit. Mus.).

Stephanoderes congonus HAGEDORN.

D. O. Afrika : Daressalem, 24-XI-1912 (Coll. KOLLER).

Stephanoderes uniseriatus EGGERS.

Obuasi, S. Ashanti, 1908 (Dr. W. GRAHAM). (Brit. Mus.).

Stephanoderes macrolobi EGGERS.

Angola.

Stephanoderes theobromæ EGGERS.

Sierra Leone : Njala, ex *Bauhania tomentosa*, 1933 (E. HARGREAVES).

Miocryphalus (Stephanoderes) attenuatus EGGERS.

Sierra Leone : Njala, 1933, ex *Bauhania tomentosa* (E. HARGREAVES). D. O. Afrika, Uganda, Najunga, 1913, attacking cacao.

Stephanoderes hampei FERRARI.

Uganda : Ndali, 14-VII-1935, on coffee berries (E. HARGREAVES) (Brit. Mus.).

Stephanoderes biseriatus EGGERS.

Victoria See, Ukerewe Ins. (leg. CONRAD).

Stephanoderes mayumbensis EGGERS.

Sierra Leone : Njala, IX-1915, ex dead branch of *Ficus* sp. and ex *Bauhania tomentosa* (E. HARGREAVES) (Brit. Mus.).

Stephanoderes brevicollis EGGERS.

Mozambique : Vila Pery, 1928 (P. LESNE).

Coccotrypes dactyliperda FABRICIUS.

Egypt : Siwa, 1-VII-1935 (J. OMERCOOPER).

Premnobius cavipennis EICHHOFF.

Kondoa, D. O. Afrika, X-1938 (leg. ZUMPT).

Premnobius ambitiosus SCHAUFUSS.

Rikoro, Lac Tumba, 10-IX-1937.

Xyleborus morstatti HAGEDORN.

Sierra Leone, ex *Bauhania tomentosa* (E. HARGREAVES) (Brit. Mus.). Amani, X-1911, Biol. landw. Inst.

Xyleborus mascarensis EICHHOFF.

Togo : Bismarckburg, L. Conradts, L. Kamerun, Bibundi, 16, 8, 30-X-1904 (G. TESSMANN S. G.).

Xyleborus confusus EICHHOFF.

Kamerun : Yaunde Stat., III-1895 (ZENKER). Kamerun : Bibundi, 16-30-X-1904 (G. TESSMANN, S. G.).

Platypus hintzi SCHAUFUSS.

Bata, Spanisch Guinea, 14-IV-1940 (EIDMANN leg.).

Platypus spinulosus STROHMEYER.

Fernando Poo, 12-II-1940 (SCHLÜTER leg.).

Periomatus camerunus STROHMEYER.

Bata, Spanisch Guinea, 14-V-1940 (SCHLÜTER leg.). Fernando Poo, 12-II-1940 (EIDMANN leg.).

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES.

Stephanohorpalus corrugatus n. sp. (EGGERS i. l.).

Piceous, 1.47 mm long, 2.4 times as long as wide. A species with a shape rather common in the genus *Hypothenemus*.

Front moderately convex, punctured below, with an indication of a longitudinal carina.

Pronotum wider than long (16.5 : 14.7), widest at the base, sides feebly arcuate and rather strongly convergent on the basal half, apex moderate broadly rounded, apical margin with some minute serrations, summit but moderately high and in the middle, strongly transversely depressed behind, anterior area obliquely convex, covered by numerous small asperities, basal area minutely punctulate and somewhat granulate punctate, pubescence short and inconspicuous. Scutellum small shining.

Elytra somewhat wider (18.0 : 16.5) and twice as long as the pronotum, sides subparallel on the basal three fifths, thence incurved, apex broadly rounded, declivity commencing far behind, steeply convex; disc rather shining, with regular rows of deep punctures, which are situated in subimpressed lines, the first row more distinctly striate, the interstices with numerous very fine punctures, the density corresponding about a double row, the striae more distinctly impressed, the interstices subconvex on the declivity, the interstices bearing a row of very stout reddish scales, more distinct on the declivity, the striae punctures apparently with minute inclined hairs.

Type in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : Mauritius.

Hypothenemus bauhaniae n. sp.

Pronotum fuscous, elytra piceous, 1.3 mm long, not quite 2.3 times as long as wide. A species rather closely allied to *Hypothenemus areceae* HORN, from the Indomalayan region and

H. tuberculatus HAGEDORN (*H. bicolor* EGGERS) from Central Africa. Larger than the latter, with not quite the same vestiture and more shining elytra.

Front convex, rather densely punctured and sparsely hairy below.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, postero-lateral angles but feebly rounded, sides subparallel on the posterior fourth only, thence feebly constricted in a broad curve, apex commencing rather suddenly and broadly rounded, apical margin with six subequal asperities medially, summit rather high and in the middle, a transverse depression behind, anterior area rather steeply convex, densely and finely asperate, except a transverse band just behind the marginal teeth, posterior area granulate at first, granulate-punctate behind, pubescence consisting of very short pale yellow scale-like hairs. Scutellum very small.

Elytra as wide and more than twice as long as the pronotum, cylindrical, sides parallel on little more than the basal half, apex moderately broadly rounded, declivity commencing short behind the middle, evenly convex; disc rather shining, with fairly regular rows of medium sized but shallow punctures, from which do arise short inclined pale yellow hairs, interspaces reticulate and with rows of punctures which are distinctly smaller than those of the striae and with short erect scale-like hairs; declivity with the interspaces scales becoming larger and distinctly spatulate, the striae hairs more numerous and not quite as regularly arranged in rows.

Types in the British Museum of Natural History and in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : Sierra Leone, Njala, ex *Bauhania tomentosa* (E. HARGREAVES).

The lot contains some specimens which are distinctly smaller, 1.2 mm long, but they do not show any particular differences in sculpture except that the elytral punctuation is comparatively larger and the striae hairs of the declivity are as regular as on the disc. Perhaps these specimens do represent the other sex.

Stylotentus bauhaniae n. sp.

Black, 1.8 mm long, 2.1 times as long as wide. Much smaller than *Stylotentus ater* EGGERS, and *St. concolor* HAGEDORN, and with other sculptural details.

Front strongly convex, silky shining, granulate-punctate below, minutely punctulate towards the vertex, pubescence inconspicuous.

Pronotum much wider than long (24 : 16), strongly globose, nearly opaque, postero-lateral angles rectangular, sides subparallel, feebly arcuate in the basal third, thence gradually curved towards the apex, the latter moderately broadly rounded and but indistinctly extended in the middle, apical margin with four small and subequal teeth-like asperities medially, summit rather high, about in the middle, anterior area steeply convex and with remotely placed moderately sized asperities on an opaque somewhat granulate ground sculpture, basal area granulate-punctate, with scattered short erect hairs. Scutellum very small, hardly noticable.

Elytra but feebly wider and more than twice as long as the pronotum, sides subparallel on the basal half, apex somewhat narrowly rounded, ascending in the basal fourth, thence gradually convex towards the declivity; disc with the basal fourth irregularly and densely granulate, the following fourth rather shining, with indications of strial rows, consisting of shallow punctures, the interspaces but indistinctly convex, each with a somewhat irregular row of slightly smaller punctures; on the declivity proper the striae more impressed, the interspaces more convex, apparently densely punctate, each with a row of erect reddish scales, which are accompanied on both sides by numerous very fine and short reddish and scale-like hairs.

Types in the British Museum of Natural History London and in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : Sierra Leone, Njala, 1936, on sugar cane and *Bauhania tomentosa*.

Most of the specimens show a reddish summit on the pronotum.

Miocryphalus dubius n. sp.

Piceous, 2.2 mm long, 2.46 times as long as wide. According to the antennæ a member of the genus *Miocryphalus* SCHEDL, but without a clearly defined area on the pronotum being covered with asperities and with a very indistinct depression behind the summit. Probably this species has eventually to be transferred to a new genus.

Front entirely covered by the pronotum. Antennæ with the funicle 5-jointed, the segments but feebly wider towards the

club, the latter large, reversed egg-shaped, with scattered short pubescence but with no indications of sutures or a row-like arrangement of the setæ.

Pronotum feebly wider than long, widest in the basal third, postero-lateral angles but very feebly rounded, sides subparallel, feebly arcuate in the basal third, thence gradually and evenly incurved to the broadly rounded apex, apical margin with several low asperities, the median two of which slightly larger, summit high, somewhat behind the middle, anterior area rather strongly convex, densely covered with small and pointed asperities, interstices wide, basal area very densely and rather coarsely punctured, each puncture bearing a short, stout pale scale. Scutellum very small, shining.

Elytra as wide and 1.6 times as long as the pronotum, humeral angles but feebly rounded, sides parallel on the basal two thirds, apex simply and broadly rounded, declivity short, commencing far behind the middle, rather steeply convex; disc densely covered with rows of small but deep punctures, the two series, the striæ proper and those of the interstices difficult to distinguish; declivity with the stria punctures somewhat larger and deeper, those of the interstices smaller, from each arising short, erect, pale yellow scales, while the stria punctures are bearing minute, inclined scale-like hairs.

Type in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : D. O. Afrika, Schinjanga. P. W.

Cryphalus giganteus n. sp.

Yellowish brown, perhaps not mature, subopaque, 2.5 mm long, 2.2 times as long as wide. The largest species known to me, with strongly striate elytra and convex interstices.

Front broadly convex, narrow between the eyes, subshining, finely and extremely densely granulate-punctulate.

Pronotum much wider than long (31 : 23), widest at the basal third, postero-lateral angles broadly rounded, sides strongly divergent to the widest point, thence moderately strongly and obliquely incurved to the feebly separated and rather broadly rounded apex, apical margin with two large and pointed teeth medially, summit high, somewhat behind the middle, anterior area steeply obliquely convex, with a patch of coarse asperities on a narrow area, the narrow basal area sloping down from the summit to the base granulate-punctate, with scattered erect hairs. Scutellum moderate in size, triangular and granulate-punctate.

Elytra feebly wider (34 : 31) and more than twice as long as the pronotum, humeral angles strongly rounded, sides subparallel up to the apical fourth, apex rather abruptly and somewhat angulately rounded, declivity restricted to the apical third, steeply obliquely convex; disc with deeply impressed striæ in which rather shallow and somewhat indistinct punctures are situated, interstices convex, rather rough, subshining, irregularly densely punctured, the interstices becoming more convex towards the declivity, the punctures better defined and armed with extremely short dark hairs; declivity opaque, the suture feebly elevated, the second interstice feebly impressed, the third and fourth forming low lateral convexities above, the interspaces being replaced by minute, very densely placed granules, bearing extremely short and dark scales.

Type in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : Natal, P. REINECK.

Stephanoderes discedens n. sp. (EGGERS i. l.).

Uniformly reddish brown, 2.0 mm long, 2.3 times as long as wide. Of a similar cylindrical shape as *Stephanoderes nigropiceus* SCHEDL but smaller, the punctures of the elytral striæ coarser, and the second interstices impressed on the declivity.

Front fairly convex, silky shining, minutely punctulate, indistinctly punctured, with very short and sparse pubescence.

Pronotum wider than long (24.5 : 19.0), widest at the beginning of the basal third, sides strongly arcuate, apex broadly rounded, apical margin with two large median asperities, summit in the middle, basal area strongly sloping down to the base, anterior area with very few coarse asperities on a narrow space, basal area subshining, very densely punctured, pubescence short, fine, inconspicuous. Scutellum small and punctured.

Elytra but feebly wider (25.0 : 24.5) and twice as long as the pronotum, strongly cylindrical, sides parallel on the basal three fifths, apex broadly somewhat angulately rounded, declivity commencing far behind, steeply and obliquely convex; disc shining, with rows of coarse and closely placed punctures in well developed striæ, interstices wide, with medium sized deep punctures. irregularly biseriate in arrangement on the third interstice, fairly uniseriate on the others, declivity with the striæ little more deep, the second interspace somewhat impressed, the third more strongly convex, pubescence consisting of pale short and erect scale-like hairs on the disc, of stout

scales on the declivity, as far as can be seen from the partly abraded specimen there also exists a minute inclined ground vestiture arising from the stria punctures.

Type in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : St Thomas.

The single specimen shows on the locality label the name « *subcristatus* ». A second label, which might bear the handwriting of EICHHOFF says : « ? *discedens* ab. *H. chapuisi* EICHHOFF. EGGERS added a third label : « *Stephanoderes discedens* n. sp. Type. »

Stephanoderes solitarius n. sp. (EGGERS i. l.).

Piceous, summit of the pronotum fuscous, 1.87 mm long, 2.1 times as long as wide. From its nearest relatives, *Stephanoderes morio* EGGERS, *St. theobromæ* EGGERS, *St. carbonarius* EGGERS etc., easily distinguished by the declivity which does commence after the basal fourth of the elytra, a fact not common in the *Cryphalini*.

Front rather convex, opaque, minutely punctulate, densely granulate, with short sparse pubescence.

Pronotum wider than long (24.5 : 20.0), widest short before the base, sides broadly arcuate in the basal third and at the same time gradually incurved to the broadly rounded apex, apical margin with four asperities, the two median ones distinctly larger; summit very high and short behind the middle, rather strongly sloping down from the summit towards the base, anterior area steeply convex, with large remotely placed asperities on a subopaque minutely granulate ground sculpture, basal area minutely punctulate, subopaque, and granulate punctate, pubescence erect and short. Scutellum small, inconspicuous, punctulate.

Elytra somewhat wider (26.0 : 24.5) and 1.75 times as long as the pronotum, sides subparallel up to the middle, thence gradually and rather strongly incurved, apex more narrowly and feebly angulately rounded, declivity ascending in the basal fourth, thence gradually sloping down, more strongly so behind; with rows of medium sized punctures in subimpressed striae, these becoming much deeper on the declivity, the interstices somewhat wrinkled near the base, with a row of fine punctures behind, distinctly convex on the lower part of the declivity, some additional very fine punctures to be seen on the sides of the regular rows, each interstice with a regular row of dark

erect feebly spatulate bristles, accompanied on each side by numerous minute inclined and slender scales, the entire pubescence more scale-like behind.

Type in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : D. O. Afrika, Uganda, 1913, solitary borer in node of coffee branch.

***Stephanoderes intricatus* n. sp. (EGGERS i. l.).**

Piceous, 1.8 mm long, 2.45 times as long as wide. A very cylindrical species being allied with *Stephanoderes mayumbensis* EGGERS and *St. polyphagus* EGGERS, but larger and with other details.

Front as far as can be seen convex, finely punctured, subglabrous.

Pronotum more cylindrical, somewhat wider than long (21.2 : 19.0), widest at the base, sides feebly arcuate and feebly convergent in the basal half, very broadly rounded in front, apical margin with numerous subequal well sized asperities, summit rather high, short behind the middle, feebly transversely depressed behind, anterior area steeply convex, covered on a wide space with well developed asperities, the short basal area minutely punctulate, somewhat indistinctly punctured, pubescence fine short and inconspicuous. Scutellum small, indistinct.

Elytra feebly wider (22.0 : 21.2) and 1.84 times as long as the pronotum, strongly cylindrical, sides parallel on the basal three fifths, thence strongly incurved, apex narrowly rounded, declivity commencing well behind the middle, evenly convex; disc subshining, with rows of somewhat indistinct shallow punctures, the interstices without any distinct punctuation but with a peculiar ground sculpture producing a silky appearance; the declivity rather low, the striae impressed, the interstices feebly convex but the punctuation not decidedly more distinct, pubescence greatly abraded on the disc, on the declivity consisting of erect short scales originating from the interstices, and very small more inclined hairs which are situated between.

Type in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : Uganda. Attacking cacao.

***Coccotrypes priesneri* n. sp.**

Reddish brown, 2.2 to 2.3 mm long, 2.13 times as long as wide. According to my key to all known species of *Coccotrypes*,

C. priesneri falls within the group of *C. subdepressus* m., *C. curtus* EGGERS and *C. declivis* SAMPSON, but can not be associated with any of these.

Front narrow, plano-convex, with a hardly noticeable transverse depression below, radiate aciculate from the centre of the epistomal margin, shining, with a few coarse intermixed punctures above.

Pronotum as long as wide, much narrower at the base than the elytra, sides strongly curved, strongly convergent from the middle, apex rather narrowly rounded, with slight indications of a subapical constriction, the apical margin without any dentation but with a few asperities originating a short distance above which project over the margin, summit moderately high, short behind the middle, anterior area very obliquely convex, with numerous but very fine asperities, basal area shining, densely covered with fine somewhat granulate punctures, pubescence fine and rather sparse. Scutellum large and shining.

Elytra wider (30 : 28) and 1.3 times as long as the pronotum, humeral angles very feebly rounded, sides parallel on the basal three fifths, thence strongly and obliquely incurved, apex angulately rounded, declivity commencing in the middle, obliquely convex, distinctly aplanate, disc with regular rows of rather fine and closely placed punctures, the interstices shining, each with a row of slightly smaller punctures, which are more remotely placed, declivity with the striae and interspaces punctures somewhat larger and the former in feebly impressed lines, the interspaces punctures bearing moderately long erect and fine hairs all over.

Type and paratypes in Entomological Section of the Ministry of Agriculture in Cairo and in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality: Imported in nutmeg from the Gold Coast, 20-III-1948.

From the two specimens one has the elytral declivity a little bit steeper than the other but the front is covered by the pronotum. Perhaps it represents the other sex.

Stephanopodius giganteus n. sp.

Reddish brown, 2.9 mm long, about 2.1 times as long as wide. This species certainly is one of the largest *Cryphalini* yet observed and can not be mistaken for anything else.

Front rather narrow, broadly convex, very densely granulate punctate, sparsely hairy.

Pronotum much wider than long (38 : 29), widest at the base, postero-lateral angles somewhat rounded, sides subparallel on the basal fourth, thence gradually incurved to the broadly rounded apex, the apical margin with four very small asperities in the middle, summit extremely high and behind the middle, anterior area very steeply convex, with numerous large asperities, the interstices granulate-punctate, posterior area strongly sloping down to the base and coarsely granulate-punctate, and with very slender reddish inclined scales. Scutellum large, subquadrate, punctate.

Elytra somewhat wider and not quite twice as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal three fifths, apex very broadly rounded, declivity commencing very far behind and very steeply convex; disc with deeply impressed striæ in which the moderately coarse punctures are situated, interstices strongly convex but rather narrow, subshining, minutely punctulate and densely punctured, covered with very short and inclined stout scales, the density of which corresponding a threefold row, the striæ somewhat more impressed and the interstices more convex on the declivity.

Type in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : Rhodesien.

Mimips sexdentatus EGGERS, fem. nov.

Female. — Reddish brown, 2.6 mm long, 2.88 times as long as wide.

Front plano-convex, very densely granulate-punctate, and with long erect hairs.

Pronotum feebly longer than wide, postero-lateral angles broadly rounded, sides subparallel, feebly constricted on the basal third, thence obliquely convergent, apex but moderate broadly rounded, summit distinctly before the middle, moderately high, feebly and transversely depressed behind, anterior area densely covered with very fine asperities, basal area shining and very densely punctured, the punctures of medium size, the entire pronotum with long erect hairs. Scutellum small and triangular.

Elytra about as wide and 1.6 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal two thirds, thence distinctly and obliquely convergent, apex very broadly rounded, declivity commencing after the basal three fifths, at first obliquely convex and depressed along the suture, thence nearly perpendicular, moderate strongly concave; disc with medium sized deep

punctures which are very densely placed in feebly impressed striæ, interstices uniseriately punctate, the punctures being rather larger than those of the striæ on the first three interstices, subequal at the sides; with a small tubercle on the upper convexity short before the upper apical margin, which is produced into a acute crenulate edge down to the end of about the fifth interstice, the sculpture on the upper part of the declivity densely granulate, declivital cavity densely, coarsely punctured on a shining surface, the side margin not well defined, with some tubercles, the apical margin feebly produced and crenulate; pubescence moderately long, more sparse on the disc, dense on the declivity.

Types, one specimen in Coll. MAYNÉ, another in Coll. SCHEDL.
Locality : Belgian Congo : Luki, VII-1947, R. MAYNÉ coll.

Xyleborus subadjunctus n. sp.

Female. — Reddish brown, 3.9 mm long, 3.1 times as long as wide. Closely allied to *Xyleborus adjunctus* EGGERS, but distinctly stouter, the apical margin of the pronotum not as transverse than in the latter species, the summit further behind, but still before the middle, the elytral disc rather strongly striate-punctate, the interspacial punctures also rather coarse, the first striæ more strongly impressed towards the declivity, the first interstice widened behind and with a rather well developed tooth at the commencement of the declivital cavity, the second tooth blunt, large and not preceded by smaller teeth, the last tooth below long, erect and directed upwards.

Front largely covered by the pronotum, as far as visible plano-convex, densely and roughly punctate-granulate.

Pronotum longer than wide (40 : 37), postero-lateral angles broadly rounded, sides subparallel on the basal three fifths, thence incurved to the apex which appears rather transverse when seen from above, broadly and shallowly emarginate when viewed from in front, summit moderately high, somewhat before the middle, anterior area obliquely convex and very densely covered with small asperities, posterior area brightly shining, with median sized well marked punctures which are moderately densely placed, pubescence long, fine and erect, more dense on the sides and in front, sparse in the middle. Scutellum comparatively small, shining.

Elytra as wide and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, humeral angles shortly rounded, sides parallel to beyond the middle, thence very gradually narrowed and finally curved to

the subtransverse, broadly and shallowly emarginate apical margin, declivity commencing after the basal three fifths, broadly excavate as in *Xyleborus adjunctus* EGGERS, disc rather strongly striate-punctate, the striæ distinctly impressed, the first more strongly so towards the declivity, interstices wide, each with a rather regular row of punctures which increase in size towards the declivity, the others consequently curved outwards, elytral cavity shining, very strongly irregularly punctured, with a rather coarse sutural tooth at the end of the first interstices on the upper margin, and two larger upwards directed teeth on the sides, the upper at the end of the third interstice, the lower in the postero-lateral angle, a few very inconspicuously granules between them, pubescence fine and rather long, more numerous on the sides.

Type in the British Museum of Natural History.

Locality : S. Rhodesia : Salisbury, Jann. 1905, G. A. K. M.

Xyleborus discrepans n. sp.

Female. — Dark reddish brown, 3.4 mm long, 2.6 times as long as wide. Allied to *Xyleborus consobrinus* EGGERS, but much more slender, and with differences in sculpture.

Front plano-convex, very coarsely and roughly punctured, the interstices minutely punctulate, very sparsely hairy.

Pronotum about as wide as long, postero-lateral angles feebly rounded, sides subparallel to beyond the middle, apex broadly rounded, nearly unarmed, summit high, somewhat behind the middle, feebly impressed behind, anterior area obliquely convex, very densely covered with rather fine asperities, posterior area shining polished, finely punctured, pubescence very sparse, of medium length. Scutellum large, shining.

Elytra feebly wider (38 : 36) and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, humeral angles very feebly rounded, therefore closely applied to the pronotum, sides parallel to far beyond the basal half, apex broadly and angulately rounded, declivity commencing somewhat behind the middle, very obliquely convex, apical margin subacute up to the seventh interstice; disc with very regular rows of rather small and fairly closely placed punctures, from which minute inclined hairs do arise, interstices rather regularly uniseriately punctured, the punctures but feebly smaller than those of the striæ, bearing rather long erect yellow bristles, and replaced towards the declivity by small but distinct granules; declivity with the striæ more

distinctly impressed, the interstices uniseriately punctured and with some, 3-4, larger tubercles on the suture, the third and the fifth interstices with a single larger tubercle above at the commencement of the convexity, the declivity feebly applanate below, the second and fourth interstice devoid of granules on most of their length

Types in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : D. Ost Afrika, Usumbara, Kwai (P. WEISE).

Xyleborus albizzianus n. sp.

Female. — Dark reddish brown, 2.5-2.6 mm long, 2.3 times as long as wide. Allied to *Xyleborus illepidus* SCHEDL, but the pronotum more rectangular in outline, the sides more straight, the apex more transverse, the antero-lateral angles more distinct, the summit in the middle and the elytral declivity more strongly convex.

Front broadly convex, subopaque, very densely and rather closely granulate-punctate, with a shining tubercle medially.

Pronotum wider than long (32 : 27), postero-lateral angles but feebly rounded, thus rather closely applied to the elytra, sides subarcuate and feebly convergent to well beyond the basal half, the apex somewhat separately and very broadly rounded, subtransverse in the middle, apical margin without any remarkable dentation, summit high, in the middle, surface opaque, anterior area finely and very densely asperate, basal area somewhat transversely granulate-punctate, pubescence moderately sparse, fine and erect. Scutellum of moderate size, shining.

Elytra very feebly wider (33 : 32) and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, widest at the commencement of the declivity, humeral angles very feebly rounded, sides subparallel to well beyond the basal half, apex very broadly rounded, apical margin acute up to the seventh interstice; disc very densely covered with subequal punctures, and somewhat wrinkled, the arrangement in rows but merely indicated, the space of the first row distinctly impressed; declivity commencing somewhat behind the middle, very strongly convex, the punctuation somewhat smaller but still more irregular in arrangement, the suture feebly elevated, the second interstice wide and feebly impressed, the first and third interstices each with several small granules, the entire elytra subshining, the pubescence arising from the interstitial punctuation very fine, moderately long and erect.

Type and paratypes in the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique and Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : Congo belge : Mulungu, Kivu, 1942, dans *Albizzia gummifera* (GMEL.) C. A. Sm.

Xyleborus peramplus n. sp.

Female. — Reddish brown, 3.0 mm long, about 2.7 times as long as wide. Allied to *Xyleborus mascarensis* EICHHOFF, but much larger and with the elytral declivity less shining and all interstices granulate on top of the declivity.

Front plano-convex, subshining, minutely punctulate, shallowly punctured, sparsely hairy.

Pronotum about as long as wide, postero-lateral angles feebly rounded, sides parallel on the basal half, uniformly rounded in front, summit moderately high, in the middle, anterior area obliquely convex, densely and finely asperate, basal area fairly shining, finely punctured, the entire pronotum sparsely covered with rather long fine hairs. Scutellum large, triangular, shining.

Elytra hardly wider and 1.7 times as long as the pronotum, cylindrical and parallel-sided on the basal half, gradually narrowed behind, apex broadly rounded and feebly angulate, declivity commencing in the middle, uniformly convex; disc with rather regular rows of shallow disc-like punctures, the first interstice narrow, the others rather wide, uniseriately and very finely punctured, between these punctures with remotely placed fine setose granules being largest near the declivity becoming smaller to indistinct towards the base; declivity with the striae punctured slightly larger, the granules lacking except of the first interstice on which two to three such granules are situated, another one near the apex of the third interstice, apical margin subacute up to the seventh interstice.

Type in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : D. Ost-Afrika (CONRADT).

Xyleborus cuneipennis n. sp.

Female. — Reddish brown, elytral declivity nearly black, 2.5 mm long, 2.8 times as long as wide. Allied to *Xyleborus barumbuensis* EGGERS, but with granulate interstices on the elytral declivity.

Front plano-convex, densely granulate-punctate, with a strongly raised median carina.

Pronotum quadrate, feebly wider than long (27 : 25), postero-

lateral angles shortly rounded, sides subparallel, feebly arcuate on the basal two thirds, antero-lateral angles well developed, apex subtransverse, feebly extended and armed with some small asperities in the middle, summit high, in the middle, anterior area perpendicular at first, strongly convex behind, densely and rather finely asperate, basal area shining, minutely punctulate, finely punctured, pubescence fine and rather sparse in front and on the sides. Scutellum triangular, shining.

Elytra as wide and about twice as long as the pronotum, cylindrical and parallel-sided on the basal two fifths, cuneiform behind, similar but more strongly so than in *Xyleborus barumbuensis* EGGERS, declivity commencing in the middle, more broadly convex at first, more obliquely sloping below; disc shining, with regular rows of fine punctures but with the striae not at all impressed, interstices wide, each with a row of hardly smaller but more remotely placed setose punctures; declivity with the apical margin acute and somewhat rimlike raised up to the seventh interstice, thus giving the impression as though the space towards the sides being feebly impressed, the striae strongly impressed, the stria punctures obscure, the interstices narrowly raised, the first two ones more strongly so, and each with a row of rather coarse tubercles, the third interstice with some finer granules above, finely punctured below.

Type in Coll. Musée du Congo Belge; paratype in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality: Congo belge, Elisabethville, II-1940 (H. J. BRÉDO).

Xyleborus oblongus n. sp. (EGGERS i. l.).

Female. — Reddish brown, 2.1 mm long, 2.6 times as long as wide. Allied to *Xyleborus madagascariensis* SCHAUFUSS, but with the pronotum still more quadrate, the declivity relatively shorter and the apical margin much more broadly rounded.

Front plano-convex, subshining, minutely punctulate, shallowly punctured, sparsely hairy.

Pronotum about as long as wide, quadrate, postero- and antero-lateral angles well developed, the anterior ones only feebly more rounded, the sides subparallel on their greater part, apical margin transverse in the middle, summit rather high and in the middle, anterior area obliquely convex and densely finely asperate, basal area shining and with some very fine punctures, pubescence very sparse. Scutellum triangular and shining.

Elytra as wide and 1.7 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal two thirds, very broadly rounded behind, declivity commencing distinctly behind the middle, rather abruptly convex, apical margin acute up to the seventh interstice; disc shining, with rather regular rows of fairly large and deep punctures, the first striæ distinctly the others but very feebly impressed, the interstices very shining, each with a row of smaller but rather deep and more remotely placed punctures, declivity with the striæ more clearly impressed, the punctures shallow and disc-like, the interstices one, three and four with a row of setose granules and a few punctures, the second with punctures only.

Type in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : Isles Seyshelles (LA DIGUE).

Mesoplatypus grandis n. sp.

Female. — Pale yellow, 4.0 mm long, nearly 3.8 times as long as wide. Much larger than the genotype and with some other structural differences.

Front shining, plano-convex, aplanate below, rather coarsely but not very densely punctured, with a median longitudinal strigæ below, indications of a median suture above, sparsely hairy. Antennal scape very large, densely punctured and bearing a plush of very long, pale yellow hairs all over.

Pronotum longer than wide (35.0 : 28.5), subshining, rectangular, with deep femoral grooves, surface very densely covered with fine punctures which appear as scratched with a needle, median sulcus moderately long, surrounded by an extremely narrow elevated heartlike and shining structure, nearly glabrous.

Elytra feebly wider (30.5 : 28.5) and twice as long as the pronotum, widest at the beginning of the rather low declivity, sides straight, feebly narrowed behind, apex transverse, the postero-lateral angles well developed, declivity short, evenly convex; base carinate up to the fourth interstice, with a rather long row of transverse rugæ on the third interspace and a more narrower and shorter one on the fourth, disc subshining, with rows of very fine punctures which are hardly noticeable impressed, interspaces wide, rather densely covered with numerous very fine punctures, declivity finely rugose and with more numerous short yellow hairs.

Type in the Collection of the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique; paratype in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : Congo belge : Elisabethville, 21-22-II-1940 (H. J. BRÉDO). Musosa, X-1939 (H. J. BRÉDO).

Platypus occidentalis n. sp.

Male. — But feebly larger and somewhat more slender than *Platypus impressus* STROHMEYER (*Platypi spinulosi*), with which species it coincides with regard to the elytral declivity. Differences to this species are the following : colour uniformly dark reddish brown, pronotum feebly more slender, surface with scattered punctures; elytra feebly more slender, the first two interstices distally narrower and more sloping downwards, the first terminated by small granules being situated as far back as the lateral corners, the second finely carinate, abruptly ceasing and without the toothlike extension as in *Platypus impressus* STROHMEYER, between the lateral corners and the second interstices without the small emargination as in *P. impressus* STROHMEYER, both, on the disc and on the sides the interstices feebly convex, the alternating ones minutely reticulate and each with a somewhat irregular row of fine punctures, the sculpture as a whole more rough as in the other species.

Female. — Distinctly more slender than the male, front plano-convex, scattered punctured below, more densely and shallowly above, with a depressed strigæ medially which is not widened and deepened below. Elytra cylindrical, declivity feebly convex and situated in the apical third, the perpendicular face separated from the upper convexity by an fine acute line laterally, the interstices as in the male, but less convex, the striae less impressed, the basal portion of the third interstice widened and with transverse rugæ, the interstices becoming more strongly convex towards the declivity and thence flattening out towards the apical margin, at the beginning of the perpendicular face with a small tubercle on the first interstices, lateral extensions short, pointed.

Type : Male in the Deutsche Entomologische Institut Berlin-Dahlem; paratype female in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : Fernando Poo, 12-II-1940 (SCHLÜTER leg.).

Doliopygus subnotatus n. sp.

Female. — Piceous, 3.8 mm long, 3.3 times as long as wide. To be placed in the neighbourhood of *Doliopygus notatus* m. and *D. togatus* m., but with another type of the front and a somewhat different sculpture.

Front subimpressed, silky shining, with scattered fine punctures, the vertex separated from the front by an acute angle as in related species.

Pronotum hardly longer than wide, femoral grooves short and shallow, median sulcus long and fine, on its anterior end with a hardly noticable elevation bearing a few minute punctures, remaining surface silky shining, with fine but somewhat unequal punctures, on each side with a very shallow broad impression.

Elytra feebly wider and twice as long as the pronotum, of the usual general shape, rather strongly striate-punctate, the punctures distinct and rather coarse, interstices shining, but feebly convex, subimpunctate, the third widened at the base and with several transverse rugæ, declivity short, low, granulate-punctate.

Type in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : Kamerun (CONRADT).

Doliopygus deruptus n. sp.

Female. — Piceous, 5.7 mm long, 3.1 times as long as wide. A very large species of the *Doliopygi alternantes*, but without a patch of closely placed punctures on the pronotum.

Front trapezoid, feebly impressed, minutely punctulate-reticulate, shining and scattered punctured below, subopaque and the punctures more closely placed above.

Pronotum but feebly longer than wide, femoral grooves very short and shallow, surface silky shining, with scattered punctured, the punctures distinctly larger and more closely placed along the apical margin, subimpunctate along the base, median sulcus short but deep.

Elytra wider (32 : 28) and not quite twice as long as the pronotum, of the usual shape, with parallel sides, apex broadly rounded, silky shining, with rows of punctures in narrow sulci, the third interstice widened at the base and with a few transverse rugæ, declivity feebly convex, granulate-punctate.

Type in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : Rhodesien.

Doliopygus bilobatus m., fem. nov.

Female. — Piceous, 4.4 mm. long, three times as long as wide. The two specimens before me I believe are the other sex of *Doliopygus bilobatus* m., at least they do not correspond with any other described female and agree quite well with the male as far as the proportions are concerned.

Front broadly impressed from eye to eye, the bottom of the impression feebly raised towards the epistomal margin, the semicircular margin above the eyes bearing a dense fringe of rather short erect dark hairs, the cavity with finer and sparser hairs above, with a dense reddish plush below, and a dense fringe of recurved fuscous hairs arising from the epistomal margin.

Pronotum longer than wide (43 : 39), widest near the apex, femoral grooves hardly noticable from above, shining, with sparse punctuation and the punctures strongly varying in size, a few larger ones along the fine and short median sulcus, minutely and transversely strigose near the apex.

Elytra as wide and 1.4 times as long as the pronotum, of the usual form, with rows of very fine but distinct punctures, which are situated in depressed lines towards the base, interstices wide, convex near the base, nearly flat behind, the third with transverse rugæ near the base, the fifth with a few ones also, the interstices uniseriately and finely punctured, rugose at the extreme apex. The last sternite with a triangular rather large projection on each side.

Type: in te Musée du Congo belge; paratype in Coll. SCHEDL.

Locality : Congo belge, Mayidi, 1943 (Rév. P. VAN EYEN.